

CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AMONG PRIMARY CARE GIVERS IN SELECTED PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, CHENNAI

Ms. B Sangeetha* | Dr. Venu Lata Saxena**

*Research Scholar in Himalayan University, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, India.

**Research Supervisor in Himalayan University, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, India.

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.47211/idcij.2022.v09i01.005>

ABSTRACT

Schizophrenia is a constant dysfunctional behavior which makes the individual hard to separate the genuine and incredible, and the individual can't think legitimately to have mental enthusiastic reactions, and to act typically in friendly circumstances. Schizophrenia has changed symptoms that for the most part start in early adulthood and as a rule go on all through life. Most patients have a background marked by conduct brokenness basically friendly and learning hardships. Demonstrative elements of schizophrenia incorporate hear-able fantasies (an encounter including the obvious view of something not present) and dream (the activity of misdirecting or the condition misled).

Setting and Design: This is a pre-experimental study evaluating the effectiveness of family psycho educational intervention conducted in selected psychiatric hospitals at Chennai, Tamil Nadu on 200 primary care givers of schizophrenic patients. Ethical clearance was obtained from ethical committee of Shadithya Hospital, Chennai.

Results: In posttest knowledge mean score value was 57.1 ± 26.1 and the attitude value of mean score value 57.1 ± 27.1 and the correlation coefficient - 'r' value 0.35 which is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level. Post -test knowledge mean score value was 57.1 ± 26.9 and the levels of practice value of mean score 57.7 ± 27.1 and the correlation coefficient - 'r' value 0.34 which is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level. In posttest levels of attitude mean score value was 57.1 ± 26.5 and the levels of expressed practice value of mean score 57.1 ± 27.1 and the correlation coefficient - 'r' value 0.30 which is significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, dysfunctional, enthusiastic, adulthood, Demonstrative.

ABOUT AUTHORS:



Author, Ms. B Sangeetha is Ph.D. Scholar at Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India.



Author, Dr. Venu Lata Saxena is Ph.D. Guide at Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India. She is active researcher with many publications in his name. She has attended and organized various National and International conferences.

INTRODUCTION

Research has recognized a few factors that add to the gamble of creating schizophrenia. Researchers have long realized that schizophrenia here and there runs in families. The ailment happens in under 1% of everyone, except this reach becomes 10% who have first degree family members with the disorder, like guardians, Brother or sister. Numerous natural elements might be involved, for example, openness to infections or hunger before birth, issues during birth, and other not yet known, psychosocial factors (Schizophrenia). Researchers likewise accept that cerebrum construction of individuals with schizophrenia is marginally not quite the same as sound people groups. For instance, liquid filled pits at the focal point of the mind called ventricles are bigger in certain individuals with schizophrenia. Clinical manifestations were like the data from the created nations (Zahid MA, 2018). Weine et al. (2005) revealed pre-to-post decreases in medication resistance and hospitalization and expansions in family mental wellbeing administrations use in a blended analysis test of 30 families in post-War Kosovo (examination bunch). Future practice and exploration in regards to FPE need to all the more reliably mirror the mental wellbeing recovery worldview to guarantee that the intercession and its evaluation address customers' and family individuals' genuine worries and aspirations (Frese et.al, 2001; McFarlane et al., 2003).

A forthcoming study directed to survey the course of illness in schizophrenia and expectation of result in Nasik. An absolute example of 86 schizophrenia patients were chosen and evaluated utilizing the Strauss-Carpenter result scale and Vaillant and Stephens prognostic scale. The study discoveries uncovered that the result models utilized correlated at best moderately with each other. Somewhere in the range of 60 and 90 percent of the example were decided to have an ominous forecast on the Vaillant and Stephens scales. Interestingly, the result was relatively ideal for 50 to 60 percent of the patients. In prognostic legitimacy, the Strauss-Carpenter scale was better than each of the other scales investigated. Notwithstanding, a prognostic relationship was just settled for social result. Social result aspects showed the most noteworthy prognostic legitimacy (e.g., business and social contacts) (Digvijay Mehta, 2017).

A descriptive study conducted to assess the causes of schizophrenia reported by family members of African Americans hospitalized with schizophrenia in Atlanta. Sixty one family members of 38 patients with a first episode or an acute exacerbation of persistent schizophrenia were selected. The results showed that the sample endorsed predominantly supernatural causes. Many family members also endorsed personality and societal causes, as well as family causes. Compared with family members in the persistent group, family members in the first-episode group were more likely to select supernatural causes. The researcher concluded that family members have lack of knowledge regarding causes of Schizophrenia. (Michelle L. Esterberg, 2016). Baucom et.al, (1998) detailed that their 6-meeting FPE program yielded a critical pre-to-post change just in "occupational handicap" among 30 family individuals from individuals with schizophrenia in Chennai, India. Specialists in Thailand likewise announced enhancements in attitudes and information among 91 "family parental figures" of individuals with schizophrenia following a 1-day FPE studio (Worakul, Thavichachart, and Lueboonthavatchai, 2007)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A study led on drug preliminary with haloperidol deaconate infusions for schizophrenia in Chandigarh. 33 patients experiencing schizophrenia were chosen and placed the preliminary. The outcomes showed that the patients who got haloperidol deaconate infusions had decreased seriousness of symptoms. The researcher closed long acting haloperidol deaconate is a compelling specialist in the upkeep therapy of ambulatory schizophrenia patients (Varma V.K, 2015).

A study led to track down the association between the information and identification of symptoms among schizophrenic patients in Kolkata. An all-out example of 85 schizophrenia patients and 35 control members were chosen. The outcomes showed that, a large portion of the schizophrenic patients dismissed to clarify their indication as a psychotic side effect. The researcher inferred that absence of information; sensations of isolation and bashfulness are the causes for low indication mindfulness in schizophrenia patients (Kalidas Mukherjee, 2016).

A study directed to survey the distinctions in sexual orientation in patient and parental figure psycho education for schizophrenia in Kadappa, Andhra Pradesh. An all-out example of 1002 patients and 176 parental figures were chosen. The outcomes showed that after the psycho education, ladies acquired information than guys. The researcher reasoned that psycho educational projects may be better adjusted to guys to work on their insight (Chalapathi Rao, 2014).

A study led to survey the adequacy of video educational intervention for the relatives of schizophrenia patients in Madurai. Sixty-nine people participated in the oral presentation bunches containing eight meetings and 128 people participated in the video education involving six meetings. The outcomes showed that the members in the video bunches felt all the more often that the illustrations were valuable to them than did the

members in the oral presentation gatherings. The researcher presumed that short video educational intervention can yield critical benefits in addressing the requirements of family individuals (Selvakumar.S, 2014).

TITLE OF THE STUDY:

Correlation of Knowledge, attitude and practice regarding management of Schizophrenia among Primary caregivers in Selected Psychiatric hospital, Chennai.

OBJECTIVES

To correlate the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding management of schizophrenia among the primary caregivers of schizophrenic patients

METHODOLOGY

A pre experimental study evaluated the effectiveness of family psycho educational intervention which was delivered via lecture method on primary caregivers of schizophrenic patients after assessing their baseline, knowledge, attitude and practice towards management of schizophrenia. Post test was carried out after seven days of intervention. The study was conducted in selected psychiatric hospitals at Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The study participants were 200 primary care givers of schizophrenic patients. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.

RESULTS

Table 1: Correlation between post-test levels of knowledge, attitude among the experimental group n=200

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	'r' value
Knowledge	57.7	26.9	0.35*
Attitude	57.1	27.1	

*Statistically Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

Table 1 shows that posttest knowledge mean score value was 57.1 ± 26.1 and the attitude value of mean score value 57.1 ± 27.1 and the correlation coefficient - 'r' value 0.35 which is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

Table 2: Correlation between post-test levels of knowledge, practice among the experimental group

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	'r' value
Knowledge	57.7	26.9	0.39*
Practice	57.1	27.1	

*Statistically Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

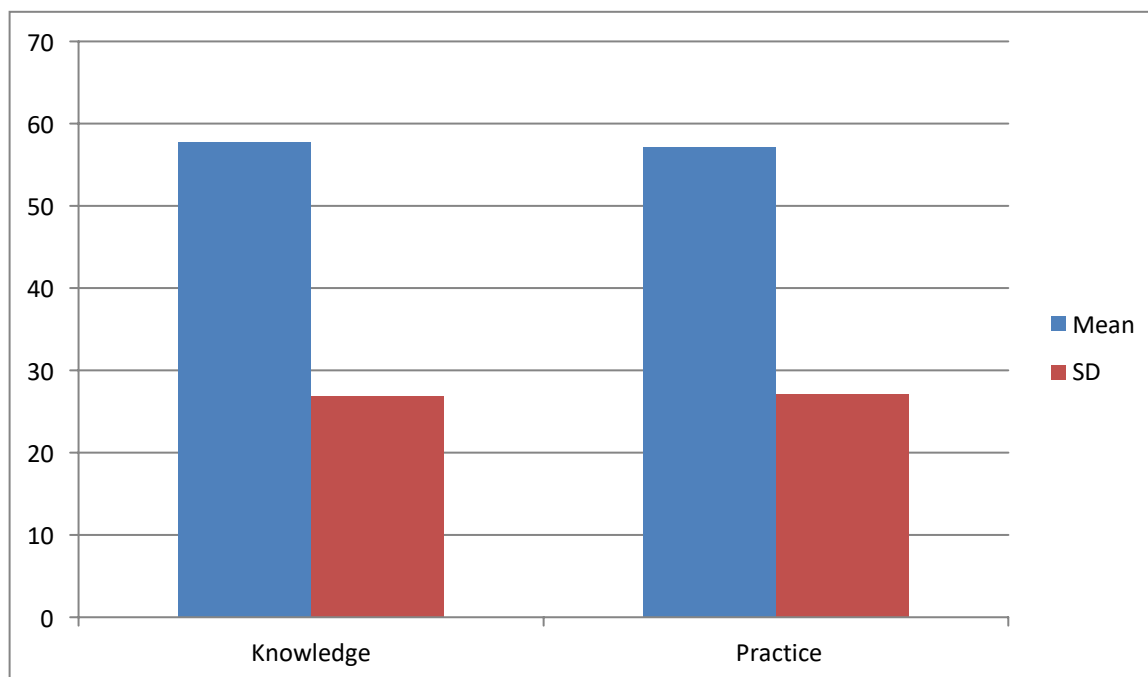


Figure .2 Correlations between post-test levels of knowledge, expressed practice among the experimental group

Table 2 and Figure 2 shows that the post -test knowledge mean score value was 57.1 ± 26.9 and the levels of expressed practice value of mean score 57.7 ± 27.1 and the correlation coefficient - 'r' value 0.34 which is

statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

Table 3: Correlation between post-test levels of practices, attitude among the experimental group n=200

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	'r' value
Practice	57.1	27.1	0.30*
Attitude	57.1	27.1	

*Statistically Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

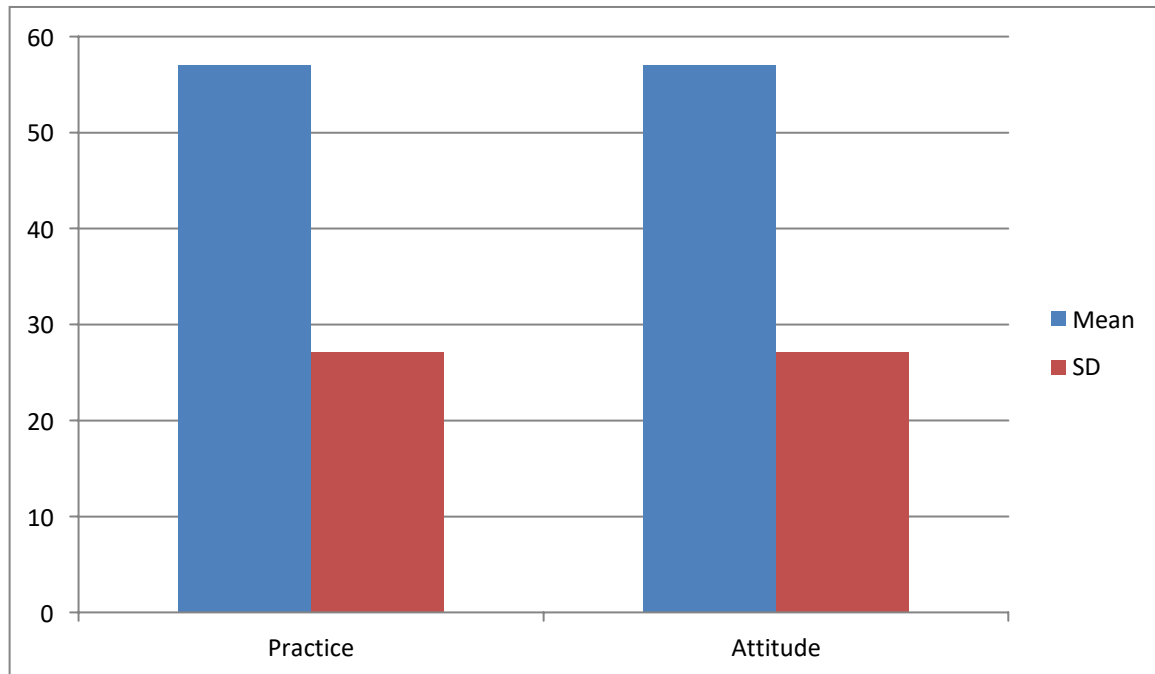


Figure 3 Correlation between post-test levels of practices, attitude among the experimental group

Table 3 and Figure No 3 shows that the posttest levels of attitude mean score value was 57.1 ± 26.5 and the levels of expressed practice value of mean score 57.1 ± 27.1 and the correlation coefficient - 'r' value 0.30 which is significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

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